

MRS. E. L. GAYLORD, of Chicago, one of the directors of the Chicago Visiting Nurses' Association, proposes to establish a permanent camp for incipient cases of tuberculosis outside of Chicago. During the past year the Visiting Nurses' Association has been responsible for the care of an experiment camp at Glencoe, and this has led to the permanent undertaking. Mrs. Gaylord will provide one hundred and sixty acres of ground and an endowment for fifteen tents at the outset. The development of camp sanatoria for tuberculosis is a most encouraging feature in the war of extermination against the scourge. The striking inexpensiveness of this system as compared with the prohibitive cost of fine buildings; the sanitary excellence of detail possible, and the good curative results are bound to make this the model system in the near future. In Pennsylvania the forest lands belonging to the State are being opened for this purpose, and it is intended that every section of the State shall have these camps. There could be no more striking evidence than this of the incidental advantage to the public of State-owned lands, when compared with the recent proofs of the selfishness of private interests in New York State where under the Goodsell-Bedell law it has been made almost impossible to secure land for the beneficent purpose of tuberculosis sanatoria.

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MISS FULMER spoke wise and inspiring words to the graduates of the Michael Reese Training School not long ago, from which we quote a part:

"When people tell you that nursing is a life of self sacrifice, don't believe them. No woman comes into any profession which holds for her greater privileges and richer opportunities than the one of nursing. So many opportunities that it is almost appalling to find the years are all too short to accomplish all the wealth of activities that lie at your door. So in drifting to this life, accidentally or otherwise, you do not find it a life of sacrifice; you find, if you so desire, each and every one of you, a life full of the greatest possibilities. Do not be persuaded into believing yours is a sentimental calling. Far from it. It may require sentiment and ideals in order that the performance of details may not become irksome, but that we should be classed in the catalogue of 'fads' is not fair. The training and discipline received during your three years has developed in you that which you could not have acquired in any other school. Why is the trained nurse all over the world to-day being sought to fill positions of trust and ability? Certainly not because

she can give a typhoid bath, but because of that alertness and mental poise which she gained in the storm and stress of her hospital life."

"There is just one thing I must remind you of though in justification of some of the critics on the other side, and that is this. In our great desire for perfection, for technical skill and knowledge, is it not possible to forget, without really intending to do so, our real aim—the care of the sick patient in the bed? If we were not constantly alert could we not grow into mere machines, almost imperceptibly, and quite lose sight of the humanitarian side of our profession? A man well known to you all recently said, 'I wish some one would endow a chair of humanitarianism in our nursing schools.' I, for one, would not like to feel that nurses needed to be taught humanity to the sick; only, I do feel we all need to be cautioned lest in our enthusiasm for the gift of knowledge we forget to be humane.

"Swiftly and lest I trespass on the time allotted I must tell you of one other branch of nursing not eagerly sought for by nurses, and yet a life of such possibility and fascination that the wonder is that the largest number coming from the schools should not recruit its ranks. I refer to house to house nursing among the poor, where the greatest skill, patience and ability is needed, for here you fight not only disease but poverty, ignorance and superstition, and what a wise woman it would need to get round them all! I shall not enter into details of this especial work, for it is a longer story than I have time to tell, but I do want to urge you members of the class of 1905 to think seriously of how much your training and ability are needed in the homes of the poor of our great city. Nursing service whether in the homes of the rich or poor, like that of the skilled surgeon, cannot be paid for in dollars and cents, but nursing and good nursing is needed far more in the homes of the poor, because money can buy good nursing for the rich, but it takes more than money to secure skilled nursing for the poor. Who are better fitted than you to help bear those great civic burdens? First because you are skilled nurses, and next because you are public spirited citizens. In this work among the poor you will find every phase of modern nursing. You will see such clinical work as no nurse or physician ever sees in a hospital or in twenty years of private practice. You will have incentives to keep in touch with the very latest and best methods. You will have as an incentive to do your best nursing work, such critics and censors among your patients in the homes of the poor as no nurse on Lake Shore Drive ever had."